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creditable, and I send one, or a copy of one, taken from one of the crew of the Colombian steamer *Solidad.*

The rainy season is practically over, although some heavy rainfalls occur occasionally. The mortality of the city shows a fair decrease against that of several preceding weeks, yet the death rate remains abnormally high. The importation of cattle has had a great deal to do with the reduction of the death rate. I transmit a table showing the mortality of this port for the week.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality of the city of Habana and the town of Regla for the week ending Thursday, November 11, 1897.

	Habana.	Regala.	Total.
Yellow fever	14	19	33
Typhoid fever	24	4	28
Pernicious fever	12	3	15
Malarial fever	27	4	31
Beriberi	1	0	1
Leprosy	1	0	1
Coquexia paludica	19	2	21
Enteritis	69	11	80
Dysentery	30	21	51
Diarrhea	8	6	14
Meningitis	7	0	7
Starvation	8	0	8
Pneumonia	11	1	12
Tuberculosis	59	9	68
Deaths from all causes	400	88	488
Annual ratio per 1,000			104

[Inclosure No. 2.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Key West, Fla., November 5, 1897.

This is to certify that John Blisson, cattleman, and Rufus Turner, fireman, are immune of yellow fever by acclimation.

C. SWEETING, M. D.,
Port Sanitary Inspector.

These men have lived in Key West all their lives.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *November 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended November 6:

Seventy deaths have been reported for this period. Of these, 1 was from yellow fever, 5 from dysentery, 10 from tuberculosis, 6 from pernicious, and 8 from remittent fever, 2 from typhoid, and 16 from enteritis; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

The sudden changes of temperature experienced during the last few days, combined with the dampness resulting from heavy rains, have developed a great many cases of diseases of the respiratory organs; pneumonia and bronchitis being very common. Malarial fevers are prevalent, and diarrhea has very much increased. Consumption, also,

has become very frequent, owing to the want of proper nourishment among the poor.

Respectfully, Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAITI.

Yellow fever in Port au Prince.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1897.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to advise you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from our minister to Haiti, dated the 10th instant, reporting the presence of yellow fever at Port au Prince, and stating that 1 death has occurred from it.

Respectfully, yours, WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAMAICA.

Concerning yellow fever on the island of Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 25, 1897.*

SIR: In continuance of my previous dispatches upon this subject, I have to advise that upon the disclosure of the conditions existing in Jamaica, due to the investigations which I conducted, the governor, on the 11th day of October, two days before my departure from Kingston upon leave of absence, issued a proclamation applying to the parishes of Kingston, Portland, St. Andrew, and Manchester the sanitary law of 1887, providing for inspection, disinfection, etc. This may have been hastened somewhat by my own illness at the time, following the death of Mr. Scanlon. Had it been issued some two months previous it would not have excited so much alarm, but coming at the time it did resulted in somewhat of a panicky feeling. The fever had not at the time reached an epidemic stage; it was, if not disappearing somewhat, certainly not spreading, and, in my opinion, the danger of the epidemic has passed. I inclose copy of the Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary containing the proclamation.

I desire to submit my final conclusions with regard to the disease:

1. I believe that after six weeks, certainly after the 1st of January, it will be safe for Americans to visit the island.

2. Under our strict quarantine regulations I see no reason why the course of trade should be disturbed.

3. I consider it advisable for the next three weeks that all passengers from Jamaica be placed under observation quarantine for at least twenty-four hours and their baggage disinfected. Because of the panicky feeling following the proclamation of the governor of Jamaica, I was under the impression that a large number of passengers would leave Kingston by the steamship *Alleghany* of the Atlas Line, on the 20th day of October. The Boston Fruit Company, and the Tweedie Line, after consultation with me, refused to carry passengers from the island. The Atlas Com-